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IMPROVIDENTS FOR WORKERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

INDUSTRIAL WAGES -- Rad, No 174, 20 Oct 48

A new order issued by the Federal Government fixes wages in metallurgy and metal industries at 10.80 dinars per hour with increases up to 36 dinars per hour, and in other industries at 10.80 dinars, with increases up to 24, 26, or 30 dinars per hour. A worker's pay will vary according to his individual production. For the first time, bomses will be provided for night work, overtime, work underground, and longth of constituous service. Workers in the abovementioned industries will now receive a bonus of one dinar per hour after one rear of service, two dimars after 3 years, and three dimars after 5 years.
Foremen will be entitled to a bonus of two dimars per hour. Bonuses also will be granted for children. Fest does not indicate whether for child labor or for having children.

FARM VERSES MINE WARES -- Borbs, No 267, 3 Nov 48

Manpower authorities and District People's Councils in some districts, who are supposed to furnish mapower for the Timok scal basin in Serbin 1876 the idea that poor peasants cannot be attracted to work in the minos because the system of fixed prices assured them such good living conditions that they have lost all interest in employment in industry.

However, there are drastic examples of exploitation of poor peasants by rich fargers in those very districts. In the Timok District a certain rich farmer paid his hired hand only 1,000 dinars per month, and certain other rich farmers paid their shepherds only 3,000 dinars every 6 months for 16 or more hours of work per day. These examples show how little the manpewer authorities in the Timok District understand the cituation in their own territory. They could make more of the fact that many miners have curned 1k,000 or 15,000 dinars under the new law. Some miners in the Escaveki mines in Slovenia estraed close to 20,000 dimars last month.

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Miners themselves make the best recruiting agents. At the "Dobra Greca" mine in Serbia, for example, a recruiting program carried on by actual miners reduced the manpower shortage by 20 percent, and in Zletovo, where each miner-recruiter brought in 20 recruits, the manpower plan has already been fulfilled 70 percent.

FOURTH MEAL FOR MINERS -- Rad, No 186, 3 Nov 48

Over a year ago the Order Concerning a Fourth Meal for Mine Workers was issued. Immediately afterwards, the miners in most Yugoslav coal mines began to receive a fourth meal free. However, in Slovenia the Order was carried out only partially, if at all. For example, the miners of the Zasavski basin have been receiving ½ kilogram of cheese and ½ kilogram of sugar each per month. The Slovenian Ministry of Trade and Supply has decreed, at the request of managements of mine and metallurgical enterprises, that larger quantities of food be issued instead of the fourth neal. For the last 2 months, miners have been receiving one kilogram of flour, one kilogram of paste products, and one kilogram of artificial coffee apiece. However, this is not in accordance with the Order, which provides that each mine worker shall receive a free hot meal every day, consisting of 300 grams of breed, 30 grams of fat, 150 grams of meat, 50 grams of flour, vegetablos, etc.

VACATION RICETS -- Politika, No 12991, 1 Aug 48

The Minister of Labor has announced that a new law guarantees an annual vacation: to apprentices with 6 months of continuous membership in a union; to Army officers who went directly from the Army into business, institutions, organizations, or private employment, if they had 11 months of uninterrupted union membership, or if they joined a union within a month after beginning their new duties; to demobilized veterans, if they have Rad 11 months of uninterrupted union membership, or if they joined a union within a month after beginning their new duties.

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